

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany/USSR

DATE DISTR. 4 February 1958

SUBJECT Atomic Power Reactor Project at Lake Stechlin

NO. OF PAGES 2

**PLACE
ACQUIRED**

NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF SPY LAWS, TITLE 18, U.S.C., §§ 793 AND 794, AS AMENDED, AND THE TRANSMISSION OR THE REVEALING OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

25X1

1. Between 9 and 26 July 1957, a conference was held at the Amt fuer Kerntechnik und Kernforschung (Office for Nuclear Technology and Nuclear Research) on Schneller Strasse, Berlin-Oberschoeneweide on the preliminary project for the power reactor to be set up on Lake Stechlin. The preliminary project was completed partly in Moscow and partly in Leningrad. Kowalek (fnu), a technical expert attached to "Energie - Projektierung" (planning agency for power plants) (EP) in Berlin, an excellent expert with wide experience in the field of power plant construction, emphatically warned against this project. He stated that the project had grave shortcomings and suffered particularly from the fact that the Soviets did not know the use of cooling towers. This system would only spoil the beautiful German lakes. According to the Soviet designs, the so-called continuous circulation is to be applied for the planned power reactor. This means that the cooling water used flows through the machinery into Lake Stechlin and is directed from there through ditches to Lake Nehmitz, from where it is picked up again for use at the installation. Lake Nehmitz, which has a maximum depth of only 6 meters, will probably be filled up. Kowalek also stated that the location of the atomic power station is unsuitable, because it will be difficult to recruit experts for a power station located at such a remote place like Rheinsberg. According to him, Fuerstenberg would have been a much better place.
2. The attendants of the conference were made up of two different groups:
The first group consisted of civil engineers headed by Ing. Grune of the Office of Atomic Research. Grune has been designated to supervise construction work for the project. This group included:
- a. The group of Efl experts who had gone to Moscow, namely Oschuetz (fnu), an architect, Kiss (fnu) and Stobat (fnu), experts in the field of statics and designs

25X1

25X1

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE		NAVY		NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	77X	AIR	77X	FBI					REC	X	CONFIDENTIAL

25X1


SECRET

25X1

- b. Technical manager of EfI, Frost (fnu),
- c. Mueller (fnu), an expert in the field of designs analysis, of EfI
- d. Stromberg (fnu), an architect, of EfI
- e. Seiffert, an architect of the Firm of Industrie Tiefbau (underground constructions) Brandenburg.

The second group of conferees consisted of technologists whose chief was unknown.

3. The conferees were in general agreement that the designs for the power reactor were unsuited and left open too many problems such as the question of expansion joints in the reactor building. The technologists and civil engineers assembled regretted that EfI had not delegated its best experts to Moscow because they would have been better able to represent the German point of view.

4.  two sketches showing the planned layout of the power reactor near Lake Stechlin.¹

25X1

25X1

SECRET

25X1

SECRET
U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY **East Germany/USSR**
SUBJECT **Power Reactor on Lake Stechlin**

REPORT

25X1

DATE OF REPORT **17 December 1957**

PLACE ACQUIRED

LAST REPORT ON SUBJECT
(If applicable)

25X1

ANNEXES

25X1

1. Between 9 and 16 July 1957, a conference was held at the Amt fuer Kerntechnik und Kernforschung (Office for Nuclear Technology and Nuclear Research) on Schneller Strasse, Berlin-Oberschoeneberg on the preliminary project for the power reactor to be set up on Lake Stechlin. The preliminary project was completed partly in Moscow and partly in Leningrad. Kowalik, a technical expert attached to "Energie - Projektierung" (planning agency for power plants) (EP) in Berlin, an excellent expert with wide experience in the field of power plant construction, emphatically warned against this project. He stated that the project had grave shortcomings and suffered particularly from the fact that the Soviets did not know the use of cooling towers. This system would only spoil the beautiful German lakes. According to the Soviet designs, the so-called continuous circulation is to be applied for the planned power reactor. This means that the cooling water used flows through the machinery into Lake Stechlin and is directed from there through ditches to Lake Nemitz, from where it is picked up again for use at the installation. Lake Walnitz, which has a maximum depth of only 6 meters, will probably be filled up. Kowalik also stated that the location of the atomic power station is unsuited, because it will be difficult to recruit experts for a power station located at such a remote place like Rheinsberg. According to him, Fuerstenberg would have been a much better place.
2. The attendants of the conference were made up of two different groups:
The first group consisted of civil engineers headed by Ing. Grune of the Office of Atomic Research. Grune [redacted] has been designated to supervise construction work for the project. This group included:
 - a. The group of Efl experts who had gone to Moscow, namely Oschuetz (fmu), an architect, Kiss (fmu) and Stobat (fmu). experts in the field of statics and designs, [redacted]

25X1

25X1

SECRET - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Distribution:

SECRET - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

25X1

- b. Technical manager of Efi, Frost (fnu),
- c. Mueller (fnu), an expert in the field of designs analysis, of Efi
- d. Stromberg (fnu), an architect, of Efi
- e. Seiffert, an architect of the firm of Industriale Tiefbau (underground constructions) Brandenburg.

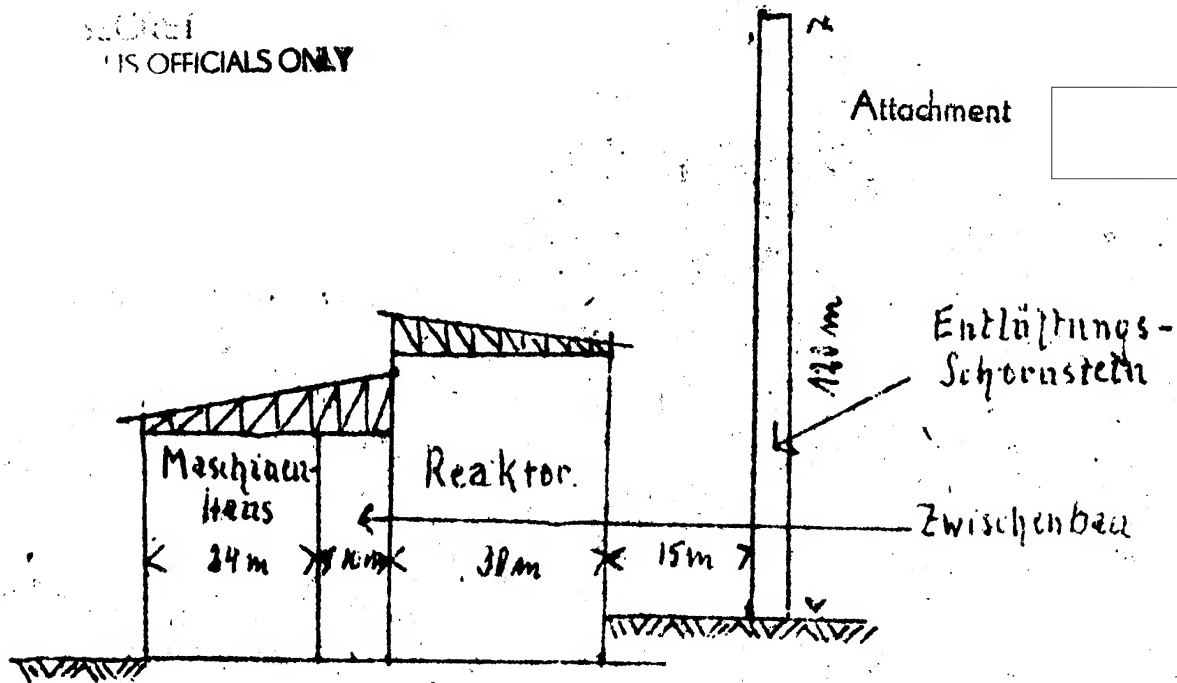
The second group of conferees consisted of technologists whose chief was unknown.

3. The conferees were in general agreement that the designs for the power reactor were unsuited and left open too many problems such as the question of expansion joints in the reactor building. The technologists and civil engineers assembled regretted that Efi had not delegated its best experts to Moscow because they would have been better able to represent the German point of view.

SECRET - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECRET
US OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1



Skizze I

=====

Zaun

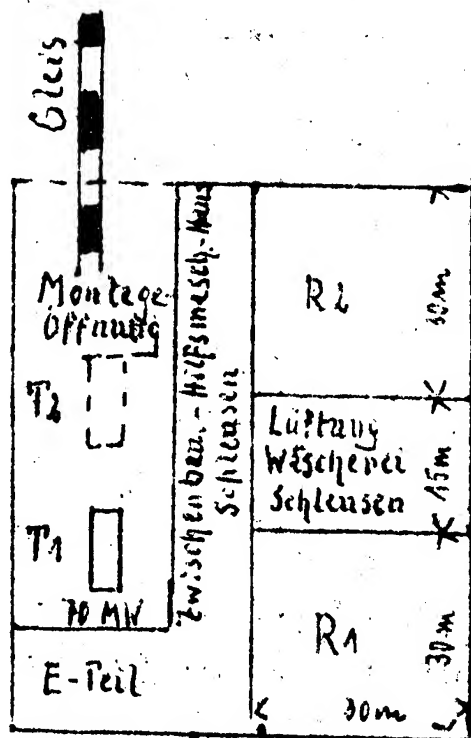
Prov. Heizhaus

Friedhof
für Wasser (nach Verdampfung)
u. feste Teile

Auto-Wäscherei

● Ausbau 2

● Ausbau 1968



Skizze II

=====

Übergang 2-phasig - versucht u. rein

Verwaltungsgebäude

SECRET
US OFFICIALS ONLY

Zaun